

BY THE MIDNIGHT SOUTHERN MAIL

Things in Philadelphia.

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Correspondence of the Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 1.

John Farley, the boy who was shot and mortally wounded on the 15th of April, during the murderous riot between the Franklin and Moyamensing Hose Companies at Buena Vista Row, West Moyamensing, died at the Hospital this morning. The boy, since the occurrence, has frequently named the man who shot him. The rascal is now at large in Moyamensing, and is well known to the Police, yet not a single Magistrate in that District has yet taken one step toward arresting him. Pretty state of society when sworn officers of the law want courage or independence to do their duty.

During the week ending May 8, 26,512 tons of coal were brought to this city from the coal region by the Reading Railroad.

This morning a servant girl named Mary Finnigan, was shockingly scalded in consequence of falling down stairs with a bucket of hot water. Taken to the Hospital.

Four employees of the Columbia Railroad Company, have been arrested and committed to jail in Lancaster, Pa. charged with committing a horrible outrage on a female at Columbia, Pa. on Wednesday.

The Canada's advices published this morning, noting a further advance of 4 1/2 d. put it in Corcoran at Liverpool, has imparted more firmness to the market here, and some holders decline offering their stocks until after the receipt of their private letters.

— *Advertiser*. Sale of 500 to 600 lbs. of

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Washington, Thursday, May 2, 1850.*—*Abraham Oakey Hall, Esq. of New York, was admitted at the Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.*—No case called. *Robert Griffin Barrow vs. Josiah Reah.*—In error from the Circuit Court of the United States for Louisiana. Mr. Justice Williams delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the adjudgment of the Circuit Court. *See* 10 Wheat. 101. *See* also No. 93, *William H. Taylor, appellant, vs. The Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.* The second

FIRE.—We learn that the Flouring Mill, Saw Mill and Hake Factory of Mr. John Berland, at Johnsburg, in the town of Evans, on the Eighteen Mile Creek, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss about \$10,000, with no insurance. The tannery of Mr. H. R. Jones was also burned at the same time. Insured for \$3,000. (Ref. Com. Adv. la.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Omnibus Bill—Political Theories and Actual Facts—Duty of the Whig Party—Accident to a Member of Congress.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 2.

There are very excellent reasons, in our judgment, why the *party* considerations against the passage of the Omnibus bill should be presented at this particular juncture. The general ground of opposition, namely, the obligation resting upon every man opposed to Slavery to do all in his power to prevent the possibility of its extension over territories now free, has long so thoroughly elapsed

harrowed, that it seems superfluous to go over it again and again. The fact is that this ground of opposition has been the only one discussed during the last five months of agitation. In the general considerations supporting what may be termed the humane aspect of the case we cordially concur, and the sentiments we have recently advanced on a party character, are but auxiliary to those wider and deeper sentiments of a more general nature, that prompt us to oppose the passage of the Omnibus bill. It is thus we support Gen. TAYLOR's plan of settlement of the Territorial and Slavery questions, for a double reason. In the first place,

because it is the surest plan to prevent Slavery from going into the new territories, and secondly, because it is the best plan to preserve the unity and integrity of the Whig party. We have an Administration, we have a party, and we ought to have a party policy on the leading questions of the day, and that policy ought to be adhered to.

Undoubtedly it would be a most delightful condition of affairs if there were no such vulgar things as parties, party views, party influences and party propensities. It would be delightful if we could see in practical operation the fine theories that we often hear set forth in eloquent terms in Congress. Such, for example, as that every individual, Republican or

For example, as our every municipal representative is a distinct and independent power in this Government, acting upon his sole personal responsibility, amenable only to his conscience, and bound by no other obligations than his oath to support the Constitution: that upon every subject presented for his consideration, he should act and decide with the most lively independence and immaculate purity, regardless of every supposable possible influence of a personal and party nature; that the President is a power only known through the Constitution, and his official acts under it: that the declaration of conference or suggestion between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, exceptive

that of the most formal and precise and Constitutional character, is not to be entertained for an instant. All this, and more of the same sort, that we may not infrequently hear, uttered with great solemnity on the floor of Congress, is very fine, no doubt. But the homely fact is, that we are living together in no such bistul and utopian state. Parties do exist, and men are governed by party considerations. Subordinated, they may be, and often are to more elevated and wider views of life; and nevertheless, they are always stringent, and often controlling in matters upon which the Representativeative is called to act. We see no impropriety

therefore, in presenting the party aspect in the Territorial question, clearly and decisively in the present juncture. We go for a full and frank exposition of all the relations of the subject. It may have its disadvantages—that cannot be helped. In these days of free conference and free discussion, however, private and public, we do not believe that anything is to be accomplished on the question of ignorance of party objects and party motives. Neither is anything to be gained by the holy pretension that men should act wholly independently of them. This is a common sense world, and a common sense age. And for a d experienced statesmen and politicians to try to enforce this pretension and politicians to try to enforce this

tenation upon apprentices in legislation or tyros in politics, is no better than the effort of preachers who

— "Show others the steep and thorny way to heaven,
While they the primrose path of dalliance tread."

Why, there are the most emphatic reasons for calling upon the Whig party to rally around its chosen leader on the great subject agitating the country. The party should preserve its unity. It should stand together and go together. It should act as a **POWER** in the controversy. It should plant itself somewhere in a distinct and prominent po-